



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



Philosophical Transactions

Please note: Due to an error in the print volume, the page numbering in this article may contain either page numbering skips, or page numbering repetitions, or both. However, the article content is presented in its entirety and in correct reading order.

Please click on "Next Page" (at the top of the screen) to begin viewing the article.

*The Profile and Ground-Plot of the Concave in Pen Park,
before described.*

A	<i>The superficies of the Earth.</i>	G	<i>Two small Rocks that appear above the water.</i>
B	<i>The old Lead-Oar Pit.</i>	H	<i>The upper part of the Water.</i>
C	<i>The Tunnel or Passage down.</i>	I	<i>The bottom of the water.</i>
D	<i>The long Gallery.</i>	K	<i>The highest mark of the water.</i>
E	<i>The Concave or Cell.</i>	L	<i>Two Rocks.</i>
F	<i>The upper edge of the Mud.</i>		

An Extract of a Letter, relating an Experiment made for altering the Colour of the Chyle in the Lacteal Veins, by Martin Lister Esq;

THe passage of the Chyle through the Intestines into the Lacteal Veins, is a thing hitherto demonstrated to the Eye by none. Dr. Lower ingeniously confesseth the ill success he had in trying with Aer, or with tinged Spirit of Wine ; by neither of which he was able to force a passage. And *J. Walaeus (Epist. de motu Chyl.)* is very positive, that however the Chyle in the Intestines may be diversly coloured ; yet it is still white in the Lacteal Veins. And *Diemerbroek* in his late Anatomy Published 1672. (p. 37.) affirms, *Chylum semper album inveniri in Vasis Lacteis Mesentericis & Thoracicis -- viridem vero rubrum alteriusve coloris, in iis a nemine habens vim suisse.*

Notwithstanding which, and my own former unsuccessful Tryals (*Phil. Trans. Numb. 95.*) I did not doubt but that some happy Experiment would shew the contrary ; and a purposely coloured Chyle might find admittance into the Lacteal Veins though not by force, yet by the Consent and Introduction of Nature herself. The success of some late Experiments I made to this purpose, I shall here acquaint you with.

Ex-

Experiment I.

I caused a Dog to be fed, and after four hours, or thereabout ; and having ready by me a clear Tincture of *Indigo*, dissolved in fair Water and filtered, I opened the *Abdomen*, and making a small Incision in the *Jejunum*, I injected an ounce or two. This done, we stitch'd up the Gut, and all, again, and the Dog turned upon his Leggs. After one hour and a quarter, we cut the stiches ; and then beheld a copious Distribution of *Chyle* and turgid *Lacteal Veins* ; but as white as ever. And yet carefully searching the Guts, we perceived none of the Injected Liquor any where.

Exper. II.

Another Dog, which was kept fasting 40 hours, had a very little flesh, without water, given him, about 5 hours before the Injection of the Tincture of *Indigo* ; which was performed after the same manner, as before : only it was now well warmed, and about Twelve Ounces thrown up the *Duodenum*, and down the *Ileum*. Here were empty Guts, and not the least appearance of any *Lacteal Veins* in the *Mesentery*. After full 3 hours, the Stiches were cut again (some business hindring me from doing of it sooner) and carefully examining the *Mesentery*, we found many *Lacteal Veins* of an Azure Colour ; and cutting some of the biggest of them asunder, we plainly saw a thick bleuish *Chyle* to issue forth, and to spread it self over the transparent *Membranes* of the *Mesentery*. This is a very truth, which the Chirurgeon I employed to assist me, in the Experiment, can well witness, whose Eyes I used, as well as my own, in carefully examining these matters.

Whence, although it hath been doubted of by some, yet is it most evident, That the *Lacteal Veins* receive, what they carry, from within the Cavity of the *Intestines*.